# The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS B. ROBINSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

EMILY ROBINSON, Publishing Agent.

VOL. 7---NO. 44.

# SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OIIIO, JULY 17, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 356.

7 848 - \$1,50 per annum if paid in advance. of the su'is riber's year.

on an ideations laten led for insertion,

# Selections.

tesch of Hon. J. R. Giddings of Ohio,

Buse of Representatives, June 23, 1852.

[CONCLUDED.]

afree States were subjected-the crimes inche we had authorized. My heart stink otherwe, is I contemptated the public men

sander of earthon told the immoderate s and dealers in binom flesh. Their trify. mental in the passage of those laws to . I have alluded, called the commonnise aginve law. In the fullness of their ing of the Secretary of Some, and callshim for a speech. He readily complimmencing his congratulations by say-

Now is the winter of our discontent made

piratical slave spic of the public treasure and Executive of humanity will never depart. hence par portir to obtain a conviction of Executive, and of this enactment libelyealled a law, have resulted from aguaand well mot slave-catchers and doughsnow seek to stifle discussion to silence

Queting a return for the services he had endered the stave power. The presidential than and Winte House was looked to as the remaid for his treason to God and hamanny. But there again agitation had done its work. All reflecting men knew that he could not receive in the whole Union secure wenty electoral votes. And when the Baimore Convention passed upon his claims, tota Southern vote was east for him. Chathed, mortified, and discontented, he will Saretire, and history will record the truth beerning him and us. But, sir, I will not Marate the chills of political death, nor dup to annal the sins which must " sit heaon his sout," when a darker night shall

Agitation has brought to the seaffold anothpromotion of those compromise meas- | pleased. sia which I have alluded. His deverion the slave power has been openly and holdsowed. Steady and basely has he pros ded the influence and power of hi office, the purpose of supporting slavery, oppresstand crime. At the Baltimore Convenbusty in his favor. But Northern delegates aged not support him. Agitation had no build the people of his having deserted cause, and gone over to the enemies of bedom. The popular voice of the North he31 of March he will be laid in it. Were a write the epitaphs of these men, I would sends upon their tombs, "KILLED BY AGI-Taylox." Think you not that these men and Ission-to the dissemination of truth?

The Democrats, also, have cause for oposing agitation. Their ablest, their most Aperienced state: men have fallen victims to Gen. Cass the man who of all their candidates I deemed best qualified for the Presidency, in an evil hour signed a letter pledging bioself to these compromise measures. h proved his political death-warrant, when, which the popular voice has condemned as harmonic popular voice has been defined as harmonic popular voice has been d Popular voice has condemned as shall never give up. We shall never lay or that man, for this or that party, in order to which a policy, we must be undataged by the weevil.

INDIANOUS, as disgraceful to our nation.— aside our name uptil victory shall crown our gain some supposed temporary advantage.— lose the moral power which we possess.— is said to be damaged by the weevil.

ISE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE, At the Baltimore Convention his friends bore efforts; until this Government shall be re- Fu , sir, we organized, for the maintenance Standing upon elevated principles-profess. him to his political grave; and

under every Saturday, at Salers, Cet. Co., O. "Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note." as they quietly deposited his remains in their The state of part within the first six final resting place. Such, too, was the late gods of the substitute system. He gift payment be delayed had ong been anxious to serve the slave interest. He pledged himself in the most un-To be as a intelly send numbers to those qualified manner to maintain these laws as a saiser iers, but who are believed perpetual settiement of the slave question. ter stella the dissemination of anti-sla- But he, too, was cast aside at an advanced with the hope that they will either age, when he can book terno further preserof the uselves, or use their influence to mont. These men all died of " eating Southern dirt

Circumstances appear to render it indeli-Pessel to Mestes R Rankson, Editor, care for me to speak of other establishes or S o Exity & misson, Publishing Ag't. the Democratic party. Yet I would remine them all of the late which most await those public men who prove false to liberty and humanity. Lassure them and the country that aci ation will continue and increase un til the people of the free States shall be reheved soon all participation in the disgrace

Agitation is the great and mighty institument for carrying to wird these reforms .-Agitation is as necessary to purity the politi-Mr. Chairman, well do I recollect the collatonsphere of this nation as storms are we thanked and the consection of the purity the natural ethosphere. Deprive ben viewed them in all their horrors. I us of siorors, of winds, and showers; and at the degradation to which the people of Vapors, poisorous exhalations and mi smass would be around us, and we should made death in the urseen atmosphere. Such, too, The had alored this blow at liberty.

But so, on younder avenue I heard the cal atmosphere will soon be filled with ougs of dunken revely and the insane frauds, alones, and corruptions, which would of bodies lighted up the heavers, and be inhaled by your Executive and public men; the . . . blood of the nation would be of slaveholders, state breeders, dough- pois and, and the body pointe would pu-

ade naturally flowed out to those most | But this apposition to freedom, so dominant in the Wing and Democratic parties, led to the organization of the friends of liberty int a separate political party in 1848.s and stom che they repaired to the The assurdinary circumstances which then surrounded the advocates of freedom called regether a mighty host. On the memorable and of August of that year, fitty thousand record met in solemn convocation. There were nen of distinction, men of intellect, statesmen, and philanthropists. They were conscious of the responsibility resting upon between informed the motiey crew around them. In framing a comession of their pothat this question of slavery was send- intend taith they laid its foundations upon the and that they were no more to be trouble enduring, eternal principles of justice. The attagitation. Sir, from that day up to equal rights of all men to enjoy lise, liberty, tiese of the Baltimore Convention, he and happiness, constitutes the basis of our bleters and made speeches declaring ereed; and the next article asserts "that Govblanking that agitation had ceased; as- emarks are constituted among men to se mostling country in substance that the slave | core these rights." All our action under the de in this District and in our Territories Constitution should be to protect the life and ould go on undisturbed. That oppression | liberty of every human being within our exere and in the ferritories now had nothing chasive jurisdiction. That our legislative to tear. The whole energies of the Govern- privers in this District, on the high seas, and enture put forth to enturee the fugitive in our Territories, should be exerted to seor; but they generally proved abortive. — eme every being who bears God's image, in hery possible exertion was made in Bos'on his right to life and liberty, instead of estab-I Philadelphia to convict those charged lishing and sustaining oppression and slaveholserucing its execution; but all tailed. ry. Here, sir, at this point, an issue between us and the other parties, deep and broad, is ther, who fell at Caristiana, is unavenged, presented. And from this position the friends

It is an important fact, that neither the be who righteously slew him. The patri- Wing nor Democratic party profess to pay salar assisted Sundrach to escape the longs any respect or attention to moral principles the Boston broodhounds, yet laugh to in their legislation. By their practice they wyour infamous law. At Syracuse, at deny the responsibility of human action, so ester, and a hundred other places, the far as politics are concerned. They hold alsof liberty rejoice at the impotency of that members of this body may pass laws saw, although it has thus far been b.ck- which deprive our fellow men of life or lib-Executive power. These defeats of erry, and that those who enact such law are not morally guilty of enslaving or murdering their fellow-men. We, sir, hold that those who enacted the fugitive slave law are as guilty in the sight of God and good men as they would be were they themselves to So, while these things were going forward | seize a white man, place irons upon his limbs Screenary of State was looking for, and and send him to slavery without law. In such crimes, we, the advocates of freedom, will not participate. One of our resolutions adopted at Buffalo was in these words:

" Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federl Government to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence or continuouse of Slavery hereter it passesses emstitutional authority to e testate on that subject.

This resolution is in direct and unqualifiof conflict with the entire policy of the Whig and Democratic parties relative to slavery. It is in conflict with the platforms of hose patties, to which I have called attention. Besing our whole political action upon the plainest principles of justice, liberty, and bunsanty, we challenge examination, discussion, agitation. We seek to cover up nothing, to keep nothing from the popular Ospicuous viction. The President of car. The more you examine and discuss "United States lent bis whole influence our doctrines and policy, the better are we

We, sir, would drive the slave question from discussion in this Hall. It never had a constitutional existence here. Separate this Government from all interference with slavery: let the Federal power wash its hands of that institution; let us putify ourselves from "the slaveholders. I believe, were unani- its contagion-leave it with the States, who alone have the power to sustain it; then, sir, will agitation cease in regard to it here; then we shall have nothing to do withit, our time will no more be occupied with it, and, like a hand of freemen, a band of brothers, we ad pronounced his doom; he was case aside; | could meet here, legislate for the prosperity, political grave vawns for him; and on the improvement of mankind, for the cleva-

tion of our race. Mr. Chairman, I have served in this Hall some fifteen years. During that period, I think at least two-thirds of the time of this bur party have cause for their hostility to body has been occupied by the subject of slavery and other matters connected with that institution. For the last three years we can scarcely be said to have done anything else but discuss and legislate for slavery .-This, sir, is all wrong. Slavery is a local institution, existing only in a portion of the States. The attempt to nationalize it is un- TER soldiers" than myself. That people, sir, warranted and unconstitutional. To do this will stand firmly, steadast, and manovable is now the object of both the Whig and upon the doctrines and the organization

dure not take distinct is see on the propriety the tree D meseracy, literally constitute the the Loriey or "cheap postage of the people," and uscribed it upon our banner, and me turled it to the breez . We toresaw the advantages of increasing the facilities of com-

being men of one idea-indeed, we are ometimes called the party of one idea -- and

We dared go where neither of those parties were willing to follow us, nor to oppose us; and in less then to correctness of our position has been acknowledged before many Whigs and Democrats have followed will adopt that they ever cast a vote for the crushed, body and soul, to be excluded from

"Lands for the poor, homes for the destimte," tree of expense to all who will immigrate to the West, was another article in our political creed. To this policy neither the Whig nor Democratic party dared express their consent; nor dared they oppose it .-At this session a bill, carrying out our views less comply with the popular will of the mation by passing this measure of benevolence, which will cause thousands of hearts to swell with gratitude and joy. Sir, the tree Demorracy believe that Governments were constituted to protect, elevate, and render out s Christians, so far as we have constitutions with them. al power, "to raise up the bowed down," rant," " to comfort the distressed," and inrease the prosperity and happiness of all who come within the sphere of our political. our moral, or our religious influence. O. course, we are hostile to those compromise measures which the Whigs and Democrats

becemen east their votes for our presidential candidate. Since that period our moral and political power has greatly increased. Probbly one-third of the members on this floor for their seats, and many were elected solely and entirely upon our principles. Three members of the Senate were elected as free Democrats, while others are partially indebted to the votes of the free Democracy. In everal State Legislatures we hold the balance of power; but this is but lattle evidence of the rapidity w.t. which our principles are Atending. Our progress is marked by the hange of feeling towards our doctrines in peet our motives. In all elections now, roughout most of the free States, candiiples are not obnoxious to us.

The cloud, which, in 1848, was like unto a whole North, and will soon extend over the slave question. It can be found in nothing Penn-ylvana, while his murderers are tair eation, and finally over the world. But it is else. and that those friends in the State of New York, who came from the Democratic party, have returned to it. I loved and honored them-1 still respect them; but I must say that, in my judgment, they have erred in defall. Had they continued with us, there is, in my opinion, no doubt that we should, in will sustain the doctrines laid down in the Democratic condession of faith, or vote for attending their communition, I do not believe. Intricate for Lonest minds to exert. I hope and trust they will yet feel the pro-

priety of ugain acting with us. But while perience has confirmed us in that opinion .-I have stated the basis of our doctrines; they are permanent, eternal as God himself.-While standing on those principles, we CAS-NOT BE WRONG. The political and more fregeneration of our country-the entire reformation of this Government from its practice of sustaining oppression, slavery, and crime, is our object. To effect this great and holy purpose, must require time and perseverance. In what I have said and done on these questions, I have but reflected the sentiments and

deemed and disentiralied from the tool stain of doctrines important not merely to the i.g. avowing, and proclaiming the political of chattel slavery. Against oppression, in p ople of a township, a county, of a State, gospel which we present to the people-we soff-ring huncuity is broad as creation, next year, but in all coming time. Can we political influence which now commands the constant influx of these classes into Canreaching to all cinnes, and embracing all leave such a position to unite with either of the respect of all honest men, and of our ada, escaping from the lish of their persereaching to all cinnes, and embracing all who hear the image of our Creator. To persented Hangary we tender the assurance that man to office, while he stands pledged to maintain slavery and the stands pledged with them." On this subject the Democrats induces poken oracularly.

The other parties? in order to elect this or own consciences.

Mr. Charman, I know not the course which the people whom I represent will be district and in our Territories, to continuous fugitive law—to uphold and their future action. A residence of ha f a some noble specimens of humanity have The wis talk about "entangling alliances and standing on foreign soil;" but they

support all these measures as a final settleances and standing on foreign soil;" but they

support all these measures as a final settlecentury among them has given me some
ances and standing on foreign soil;" but they

support all these measures as a final settlecentury among them has given me some
Kentucky, and several free colored families, dare not take distinct issue on the propriety in discountenance all examination, discussion on this subject is "known and read consisting of 22 in all from Indiana, passed storage our moral power, our positical sion, or agitation as to the propriety of these of all men." In 1840, when Mr. Van Ba-through Windson en route for Amberstburg, of exerting our moral power, our pointed if fluence to maintain the law of nations.—
Substanticly, both Whigs and Democra's are opposed to us on this sate of. They would permit Russia or Aestra to swallow up Hong ay without any protest or expression of our disapprobation. We sympathise with the oppressed of all nations; and we, moral nower far beyond our numbers. Let the United States. I mention this to show also, that a few weeks since six or eight, party of progress. At Buff do we adopted no man charge me with indelicacy when I to the country that we are governed by print such teams from the same State, came into assert, the Free Soilers of this body exert all the indicates to their numbers entitle them. Whigs and Democrats have confised as the first proper to their own the same State, came into Ciple, not by party—include are not led by their oppressive Laws of national and Soute Governments, driving wealth, bone and dence that we shall in all cases be guided by their own young. They know their tights, snew, from the country. And thereby

> or his own judgment, every member was there to vote for the present Executive to an compelled to rait into line, and vote with his was ever put forth on any other occasion. purty leaders. Free Soilers have set an example here of independence. The commencement of our trials on this subject was severe. We were howned upon, vuhified, pricip of voting for men who tested to speak and denounced, but that k God we had the lat layor of tree principles. But these efforts brutes, lends to injudelity.
>
> To believe that a man ought not to be judgments and consciences dictate. In short, ted the power of his office to the support interest, or satisfy the caprice or passions of sir, here party have upon most subjects of is savery and crime. Now they are to be legislation have become obliterated. This called on to vote for non-openly pledged.
>
> To believe that young females ought not out the country, in consequence of the ex- law. Sir, I will leave the free Democracy over the food fransactions, leads to infidelity.

> augiove law and compromise measures. In that respect they did more than the Demos Pierce.

Half the Democrats have sustained the constine, in defense of our national character. From such an O thodoxy we pray most and faithfully than the Waigs have during

the present session. are indebted to men who sympathise with as sustain the Whig candidate at the coming election. With the gentleman nominated 1 have long been acquainted. To him nor to objection; but if elected, he is pledged to maintain the outrages, the revolting crimes pertaining to the compromise measures and togitive slave law, to which I have called he may be able, to prevent all discussion relating to them. To vote for him is to vote or other parties; their hostility is di- or this policy; to identify ourselves in favor nuishing daily; they are becoming ac- of the avowed doctrines which be is piedged posinted with our views, and, of course, re- to support; to give proof by our votes that we approve the platform on which he stands. But, sir, why vote for Scott in preference to lates are selected whose doctrines and praise Pierce. Or the men I say nothing. They merely represent the doctrines of the parties who commuted them. If there he a man's hand in size, has now overspread the difference between those parties it is on the

The doctrines of the Whig party, as I have shown, pledge them and their candidate to maintain slavery; the breeding of slaves trict and the Territories; to uphold the lugiparting from us. I, however, will not judge tive law in all coming time; to admit as hem-to their own masters they stand or many sleve States as shall apply from New Mexico and Umb, and to silence discussion on all these subjects. This is as Lar, I tidak, and cast over Southern territory. November 10 M, have effected the election of as human depravity can go. If the Demoa President taxorable to our views. That eratic party has dived deeper into moral and they are triends of liberty, I know; that they political putridity, some archangel tailen must have penned their confession of fanis. If there be such a distinction, it can be only Pierce and King under the eircumstances discovered by a refinement of casuistry too suppose there were a shade of distinction in the depths of depravity to which these parthey are permitted to judge for themselves the have descended, does it become mea--they and all mankind will accorde to us the free men-men of moral principle, of politsame rights. The members of our party, leal integrity-to be straining their visions, generally, entered upon an organization, with and using intellectual microscopes to discova deep feeling and conviction that such an er that shade of moral darkness? No, sir, organization was necessary. Time and ex- let every man who feels that he has a counmy to save, a character to sustain-that he owes a duty to mankind and to God-come forward at once, and wage a bold and exterminating war against these doctrines, so abhorrent to treedom and humanity.

But it is said that the Democratic party, if defeated again by the anti-slavery sentiment, as they were in 1818, will disband, and the masses will then unite with us in support of justice, truth, and liberty. The defeat of the Democratic party might dishand them, and it might not. There is no teelings of those I represent—indeed, among vertainty on that point. If we were to unite with the Whigs, we might or we might not defeat the Democrats. If we were to try the experiment and tail, Whigs and Demo crats would despises us. We should despise

numeration among the masses, and deter- judgment, by reason, and justice, and not by and will maintain them so for as moral and building up an asylum of implacable and his party. No matter what was the suffice, pointical effort made to induce our friends destruction. - Foice of the Fagilite. contended manually against communing les; yet I will risk the opinion that not one I file. themselves to the outrages and crimes of the balt of either or those parties on the R . To believe that an ensetment which most

> have repudiated a platform that has stamped lights, in detense of the rights of the free malelible disgrace upon their party. In this States, of the institutions under which we an Orthodoxy.

are coming upon me. I must soon leave. It it he infidelity to hold such views, and the scenes with which I am surrounded .- to held ve the condrary be orthodoxy, we wel-But I am aware that a strong effort is The coefficts through which I have passed come such an intidelity, and repudiate such making to induce our tree Democracy to in this than are not of a character to inspire orthodoxy; and we believe that Christ does me with a desire to remain here. The per- the same. - Christian Press. formance of day, though in an humble manner, has constituted not highest minhi the Democratic nominee have I may personal tion. It is uncertain whether I shall again address this lendy; but one thing lask, that A correspondent of the Madison, Ind., Couritriends and toes, here and elsewhere, in this er, has been making a pilgrimage to the ruand coming ages, shall understand, that his of what was the stronghold of the Latwhether in public or in private lite, by the ter Day Saiats, in the time when Joe Smith attention, to render them perpetual, so far as wayside or fireside, in fale or in death, I op- was the Prophet. We extract the following pose, denounce, and repudiate the efforts now from his interesting letter: put forth to involve the people of the free States in the support of Slavery of the slave trade, and their attendant crimes.

# Our Railroads Rained.

A traveling correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper, witting from Louisville, says:

The blood of Gorsuch which does the soil protected by her law-abiding citizens, will di-vert all the Southern travel from the Central

If we may believe all we read, the Southnorth than Balmoore; have ceased to puttonize northern periodicals, including that and have asked a prospectus for a "Lody's linscription on a large stone, worked in the Book" of their own; have sworn off from linner wall, informs the visitor, is visiting northern watering places, with the intention of rusticating beneeforth every summer, on the sand hills of Georgia; finally THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OR LATTER icappears they will ride no more upon the rail roads of Pennsylvania and Ohio. We presume that, as a substitute for this surrendered luxury, they will trundle one another in wheelor maybap on the lately discovered W'Adam- site and the runs of the temple included .--12-d read which they tell us must have been They number about four hundred. While I made before the advent of the first was viewing the temple they all came out of

glory and honor of the "Santy South" will about the stone of the temple, to smoke their be safe. Let the high-souled planters reluse paper and taik-probably

### Canadian Immigrants.

We know that it would be cheering to the all its forms, and in all its places, we have swo'n eternal hostility. Our sympathy for that not merely to-day at this election, or test without a sacrifice of that moral and who are in the states if they could witness

mined to confer upon our country these benefits, while Wings and Democrats were no timid to take a position either for or years since upon manable reduced separate from the constant of the c

### Infidel Tendencies.

To believe that a man can have no rightful

our example, and dared to vote as their present faccular, a man who has prostitu- the joys of both worlds, in order to serve the

of itself constitutes a great reform. Party and commuted to the work of elernizing to be openly sold to the highest bidder, for lines are also becoming obliterated through. slavery, and the slave trade, and the Juguire the basest of purposes, without even a mask

ample and influence of the tree Democracy.

This wide and extended influence must be They have always done that. Nor and 1 ed and torn by blood bounds, or shot down on this subject, passed this body by a vote of This wide and extended influence must be authorized to speak for the Whigs or Demo-like wild beasts, or shan in any manner to state of the crass, authorized to speak for the Whigs or Demo-like wild beasts, or shan in any manner to satisfy the venugeance, or unintain the auother parties or their candidates.

At B dimore, a portion of the Whig party many years by a portion of both those participation of a master or overseer, tends to infi-

race, our whole race, more happy. That it crass. My sympathics and the sympathics Sic, we are in the midst of a revolution. - sets at naught every decision of conscience. sour duty as statesmen, as philanthropists, of our party and of all good men were. The two great parties are striving to constructed or bumanity, which with them.

And had the unti-slavery Whigs in this a slave-breeding reputers. Those powers what God torbuds, has not of the moral sanc-House and the Senate promptly and energicined by secure linerty are though the supercifious prefersions prefersions prefersions prefersions. Those profess that the supercificus prefersions is a state-breeding repaired. Those profess to have and cannot rightfully, demand generally met the supercificus prefersions.

of the slave power with decision and family Constitution. It becomes every patriot, every tends to infidelity, then of course the exact inspired a feeling at Beltimene which would meta, to stand to the in desense of popular opposte of these views, will lead a man into

# Nanvoo.

"The city of the Mormons once had

20,000 inhabitants: there are now but 2 000. One half of the houses the Mormons left have been removed or nulled down, and the other talfare tenantless. Each lot contains an acre. In walking through its deserted streets I started several quails in the midst of the case populous city. The mansion of Joe Smith is kept by his wife, once his widow, but now again a wife of another and a live min-as a tayern. Between this manrailroad. For Southerners wai seek a rout where mous hotel, which was abandoned after its diread. For southerners will seek a rout where me respect is paid to the lives and property walls had reached the second story. The walls are of fine pressed brick, with marble Ohio, too, who has allowed functical interior. door sills and caps. Joe's storehouse is also are with southern institutions to grammebuked. standing. The masonic Hall is a fine brick will no longer have her rannoad cars throughd building three stories high. I am told that with Southern passengers when they can find all the Mormons were Masons. Their lodge a much more congenial route between the west is under the jurisdiction of the Grand Ledge of the State of Illinois. Smith, I am told, initiated some of the 'Mothers in Church, ern people have reased to buy goods of north. when the circuter was taken from them, and ern merchant; having rejused to go farther the lodge closed. The front wall and the Argorous literacy gene, called Gody" for shart, fanaticism called the "temple," which, as the

THE HOUSE OF THE LORD,

Built by

DAY SAINTS. Commenced April 6, 1841.

A company of French Socialists have arrows along the cow paths of old Virginey, purchased a portion of the property-the mily." their boarding house from dinner. Their There is but one duty left, and then the toreign aspect and clothing as they grouped to sell their cutton and tabacco to those vite - hade me almost fancy I was viewing a ru-Abolitionists, the English, and refuse to buy an in an olden country. One group were any of the cotton abries which any of the incendiaries may, at present, have or hand, one of the ornaments which decorated each Then see what, will become of their mann- column, which I cannot describe better facturing cities, Manchester, &c., and where than by referring the reader to the picture of they would get money to pay the interest of their national debt!—Com. Journal.

Wheat Harvesting has already commenced There should be clamor where there is an

NO. 44.

American Anti-

Examination of the

An examination of the Scoble and Mr. Level

American Anti-Slave Quincy, a Vice Presid

Corresponding Secrete
Anti-Slavery Society.

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THE NO.VOTE

But, it may be said.

tion" then contemplated

cannot silence.

These charges seem

### From the N. Y. Times. Annexation.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1852. There is the best reason to believe that a very extensive plan of Amexation is under advisement within the Democratic Party. and that it is almost definitely concluded upon. The question more immediately under discussion among the leaders has been whether the projects contemplated by them, should be proposed as issues for this campaign, or should be reserved for action after the result of the ensuing election. These designs contemplate the acquisition of Porto Rico, St. Domingo, Cuba, and a province of Central America, stretching from sea to sea. The whole of these territories must neces sarily be slave-holding, and it is an essential part of the design to establish on the shores of the Pacific, a slave-holding community to hem in and cut off the intervening region of Mexico from counter influences, and to have a bearing upon the decision of the slavery question in California. In case of a Demothat the entire is flaence of the administration would be given to the division of the State, and the admission of the Southern half to restore the combibrium, which "the South

Whole as a Free State.

There is no more doubt of the realization of all these plans, if the Democrats succeed, that there was in 1811 that Mr. Tyler and his particular friends had been devoting all ment of the Amexation of Texas, at the very time, in May, 1843, when John Quincy Adams, and eleven other Northern members their constituents that such projects were on foot. It may be remembred that the circular was fiercely denied or bitterly denied by the press and public men of that day, North and South. Yet the very next session a secret treaty was concluded by Tyler and his Secretaries of State, Upshur and

is said to have lost by the admission of the

Calhoun, for annexing Texas.
It is reported that Judge Douglas, and a large portion of the party of the West and South, are in favor of avowing the purposes above specified, and making them at once a party question; but the majority from the North are opposed. Senator Douglas is, beyond comparison, the most suggestive, original, daring and unscrupulous leader the party now has. His policy on questions of this character was indicated by his agricultural address at Rochester, last Fall, when States, meaning Mexico and Cuba; and his speeches at the Jackson dinner, on the 8th of January; and at the ratification meeting here, a fortnight ago, when he demanded the exclusion of all jurisdictions from the under M Thiers' administration, as the French Lake. He is the more likely, therefore, to urge upon his followers a decisive course of action now, and he has far greater influence in managing the canvass than any other man.

### Kidnapping.

by name, Collier, who was to give a note for it, payable on demand; but, instead, a fused. A day or two after be sent for the negro to come and get his money. The next morning, Collier and two men, named circumstances, excited the neighborhood, and Collier and the Davises were arrested which were taken from him. The accused were indicted, but made their escape into Kentucky where they are at large. - True

# The Mansfield Convention on Slavery.

The Mansfield Congregational Convention adopted unanimously the following Resolutions on Temperance and Slavery:

Whereas pure Christianity embraces genuine philanthropy and in the present age is peculiarly called on to grapple with and put away existing social evils and wrongs; and whereas the genius of Congregationalism impedes not itself in its action upon any evangelical reform, but spapathizes naturally with the sofferings of the humblest and most crushed of our race; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we recognize the caus of Temperance as one of vital importance to human wehare and most cordially lend it

2. That we regard American Slavery as both a great evil and a great violation of the law of God and of the rights of man, and that we deem it our duty to protest by every Christian means against slaveholding and ngainst any and all acts which recognize the false and pernicious principle that makes merchandize of man.

Also, Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the Congregational Conference of the State of Ohio which we propose to form should hold no ecclesiastical correspondence with slaveholding bodies.

# Mind it, Laborers !

When you are burning hot in these mowing and harvest times, you must drink cold water. But cold water in dog-days kills many thousand workmen. What is to be done? Previous to drinking cold water, you must take part of it in the hollow of the hand, breathe it by the nostrils two or three times, and a minute after you can drink treely without danger, DR. EDWARD SEGUIN.

True Democrat.

There was a full moon on the 1st of July. and there will be another on the 31st-a circumstance that has not occurred since 1776. when there was a fall moon on the 1st and on the 30th.

# The Anti-Slavern Bugle.

AND BLOW A DOLOROUS OR A JARRING BLAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL .- Mitton.

SALEM. OHIO, JULY 17, 1852.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets August 1st.

### Anniversary of the Western Anti-Stavery Society.

-to provide new means of warfare--to its results," combine for new and more decisive action; Here then we have the concession dis-Let the whole West be fully represented.

In behalf of the Executive Committee. SARAH McMILLAN. Recording Secretary. Salem, June 23, 1852.

To the Debtors of the Western Anti-Slavery Society.

In looking over the books of the Society, I find that a great many persons who made pledges at the two last annual meetings, have failed

thus far to pay them. The society have several debts to Agents, and he advocated the annexation of more sugar for paper &c., which the Executive Committee are very desirous of having paid before the next some of its specifications, rather equivocal. annual meeting, and if all who owe pledges All we wish now to do is to impress upon will pay them immediately, the Committee will our readers, the inadequacy of these measbe able to report the Society out of debt, and ures to "reach the desires of abolitionists."-Mexican Gulf and the Carribean Sea, de- with funds to commence next years operations Those desires are simply, emancipation .nominating them American lakes, as the with. Would'nt that be glorious! Friends of Why should their measures stop short of French used to speak of the Mediteranean the cause, send in your pledges to the subscri- that? We would not that its friends should ber, and let us be out of debt once.

J. McMILLAN. Treasure of W. A. S. S.

North Benton.

On Sunday last, we visited North Benton in The Wooster, Ohio, Register, describes a company with James Barnaby. The people there case of Kidnapping, which lately took place seem not to have the fear of either Whig or Demin Lawrence County. A negro man, who ceratic platform before their faces. Agitation had been for some time resident in that was decidedly the order of that day, notwithcounty, loaned some money to a white man, standing the "discountenancing" of the one, and the "resistance" of the other. The presthe interest. The negro could not read; but be quite agitated themselves, and to be pretty have no patience with that policy, which when he learned what the note was, called successfully agitating others. They have recent-would limit our action to mere "favoring upon Collier for the money, which was re- ly divided on the question of slavery, and a tendencies." Slaveholders stop at no half-Davis, were seen taking him found towards vehement agitation for the suppression of ce- a directness which shall be unmistakeable the Ohio river. Collier soon after returned, cession from his church. At the same hour, to friends or foes. and went to church with the negro's clothes Father Robertson, in the Free church, (as friend on! The absence of the negro under the Barnaby, who heard him, informs us), preached an excellent anti-slavery sermon, exposing the and held to bail, jointly, in \$300. It was guilt of pious slave holders in our northern soon ascertained that the negro was in jail churches; and in the afternoon we both preat Greenop, Kentucky. He had free papers, sented our views of the question to a not large, but attentive audience. The assemblies were accomodated in accordance with the popular estimation in which their respective views are held. The pro-slavery priest occupied the new brick shrine of truth and humanity.

> ing slavery. This he did, not with special directness, but by a vindication of slavery itself, though he informed us repeatedly, that he was opposed to it, as was his entire congregation .-But he added, "it was not necessarily criminal, but only inexpedient."

The abuses of slavery received his condemnaon, while the system itself was vindicated as needful to the master and beneficial to the slave. The free colored people, north and south, were in a condition vastly worse than that of the slaves, socially, religiously, and those at the that with their interpretation of the constisouth endure physical suffering far greater than tution, Disunion is the only direct anti-slavery

those to which the slaves are exposed. It was marked with the usual weakness, wick- them to be in carnest, they charge upon plesmovement, of course, came in for a due share of exposure and denunciation. Although at one point he conceeded the evangelical orthodoxy of the Free chuch, at another he told us that Garrison, Wright, and Pillsbury were daily blasphemers against Heaven, and "such was also the state of things in the Beaver Presbytery." From which it would seem that orthodoxy can bispheme as well as infidelity. Thank policy, and their past experience may induce heaven that it does in some places. The gospet a seemble at Pittsburgh. That they may not freedom, is blaspheny against the God assemble at Pittsburgh. That they may not law authorising married Women to hold the monuments are very handsome and costly tion was suppressed, properly in their care are very handsome and costly tion was suppressed, properly in their care are very handsome and costly tion was suppressed, properly in their care are very handsome and costly tion was suppressed.

### Political Auti-Slavery.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET giving a history of political anti-slavery since whatever service he may have heretofore, or its organization, and vindicating its character our great objection to it as an abolition measure, viz. its inadequacy to produce the result. It defends the Buffelo platform, as "reaching the full length, not of the desires of the abolitionists, but of the political responsibilities of the North." And truly enough affirms, that no political organization could The Executive Committee of the Western go further without conflict with the consti-Anti-Slavery Society, hereby give notice, that tution. This conflict, the Editor affirms. the Annual Meeting of the Society will be he has never proposed or countenanced; held at Salen, Columbiana Co., O., com- and the action at Buff do was no letting down mencing on Saturday, the 21st of August at of the old liberty party standard, as many 10 o'clock, A. M., to continue for three days, of the old liberty party men think. With Now that both the great political parties the results of this action the Era is highly have anew pleaged themselves to perpetuate satisfied. To it it attributes the defeat of ed, will be announced. cratic triumph it is thoroughly understood the power of slavery and to continue the act. General Cass, and numerous and great benfor slave catching as the supreme law of the efits, as it thinks, have thence resulted to the land; as above God, and all that is called and cause of freedom? It strongly urges the worshiped as God, it becomes the friends of continuance of the plan, "contending that it freedom, to assemble and devote themselves was sound in principle, constitutional in its presume was not written in Missouri, and will The procession passed to the river, where the have you ever seen so large an Anti-slavery afresh to its interests. To take new counsel scope, wise in its details and beneficial in

such as the exigencies of the times demand, tinetly and formally made, that the Free Soil their talents and energies to the accomplish- The Committee therefore invite the attend- party is not, otherwise than incidentally, an ance of all the members and friends of the abolition party, Dr. Baily is right. The Buffsociety on this occassion. We shall have alo platform does not reach the "desires" of of Congress, issued a circular, warning the aid of some distinguished friends of the abolitionists, not even of those who are cause from abroad, but the work to be done members of the party. Nor can any organis with us in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan ization, which like it, confines itself within the authority of the constitution, as interpreted by everybody except Gerrit Smith men. expression, except by those who abolish the constitution by their anti-slavery interpretation of that instrument, and those who repudiate the constitution and the Union it formed and has sustained.

> We shall not quarrel with the Era or anybody else, about the good, Free Soil has accomplished, or the evil it has averted .- both about 21. It is supposed that they will Whatever it has done in this way we can heartily rejoice in. Though we confess, that landed in Canida. Morgan has bad the imputo us, the claim set up by the Era, seems in dence to go once before, and on his back may be deceive themselves. They were so deceived made to smart if said slaves be found on their in 1848, and have been since. They taught and believed that Free Soilism was abolitionism-the remedy direct and positive for slavery. Dr. Baily it seems, was not so deceived. He was satisfied with measures which had only a "tendency" to this end. Not so with all. And they were sadly soured with those who labored faithfully to un-

All abolitionists can rejoice in any measures, which exert a "favoring tendency" small Free church has been organized. On way measures, and we like them, and like all this day the Rev. Stratton spent an hour in others who would win, go for a decision and

If those who in 1848 gave their votes for scribed by slaveholders, Scott in 1852 would that he, who is the "defender" of the one, and not have accepted the abominations of the and the "saviour" of the other, is going into Whig platform with his nomination. And retirement at Marshfield. temple; the orthodox anti-slavery brethren a New Hampshire Democrat would not have assembled in the old meeting house; while we insulted God and man, with the infamous vocate of slave holding. He informed us, that Martin Van Buren, would ever again have his object was the vindication of the Presbyte- thought of the Presidency, without a sackrian church from the charge of guilt in support- cloth and ashes repentance, which by no means characterized the latter when he stepped upon the Buffalo platform.

The Slaveholders understand this. When they would make out a case against political anti-slavery - technically so called, they charge it with the sins of disunionists.-They tell its supporters that they are enemies of the constitution, and are seeking the dissolution of the Union. Pro-slavery politicians know, if anti-slavery ones do not, action. The only action worth while for We will not attempt to report that sermon .- men in carnest to make. And believing laces and self-centradiction, of such perform- them the intention of this action. And thus mees. Sufficiently so marked, we think, to have they been subjected to a great amount make it, in effect, a good anti-slavery discourse, of labor in vindicating their loyalty to the with all intelligent and reflecting persons, pos- constitution and the union. A vindication sessed of any ordinary share of candor and that with their creed in regard to the former, honesty. The infidelity of the anti-slavery they should blush for their short sightedness American people are to be judged by Kossuth, in making. So long as they shall satisfy themmiliations and defeats. We hope therefore that the out-and-outness of the Baltimore

form. It is no personal disparagement to Dr. Baily, but, only a declaration of the The last National Era has a long article, common frailty of our race, to say, that may bereafter render the cause, the Era is and its results. This vindication concedes not the paper, nor Washington the locality, to which we should look for the origin of a policy, sufficiently bold and energetic, to overthrow the firm seated despotism of this

> ANNIVERSARY,-RAIL ROAD FARE.-On application, the superintendent of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail Road, has promptly signified, that all persons paying their fare on the Rail Road to the Convention, will be carried the like distance, on their return free of expense. A similar arrangement, we presome will be made with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road, - which as soon as complet- heavy silver urns from each of which a mourn-

### Underground Rail Road in Iowa.

A friend writing from beyond the Mississinpi, sends the following advertisement which we dwelling houses, shrouled in mourning. hardly secure the return of the fugitives .- coffin was placed on a steam boat, under a cano- gathering as we had on that day. While the whigs were rejoicing over Scott's py prepared for the purpose. The boat was You know how many, many times David nominaton, these men passed quietly and safe. draped in mourning, and as she moved off, min Webster has saved the Union, by his "March. ly over the Mississippi. We advise a certain ute guns were fired from the warf, and slow less Sanction" of Fujitice Slave anitation, June argument in favor of the election of their Can- The day was intensely warm, but all classes of our how "agitation suppressed" would look. We didate. There seems to be no doubt but his citizens seemed to unite in paying the last tribute had often seen it in its wild and untamed state nomination did aid in the escape of these fugi- of respect to the memory of one whom all re- But we wanted to see it, domesticated. We tives. Our friend says,

Strayed from the subscribers, two valuable Servants, Morgan Moris and Jerry Williams no doubt they will find help and will be sately found the marks of his reward, Jerry fnot Syrawhere it is supposed he learnt the way to freedom, the boys are both full blooded blacks,-Though this is not common among young servant now a-days, and about six feet high, willing to give a reward of \$300 cach, if delivered to us at Lexington, Mo. Our agents are now on the lookout, and Abolitionists will be hands. Much pains has been taken to keep them ignorant of routs and distances and they will suppose themselves in Canada as soon a by night] and that without provisions. In Iowa less some of the few hateful Abolitic tion. They may after starving from 3 to 5 days supply their stomachs, from some smoke house, good moral character, and will no doubt be con

mark.

MASSACHUSETTS .- The old Bay State is speaking out nobly for freedom. What a gathering was that at Abington, which Mr. Pillsbury describes in his letter to day! Only to think of it, seven Thou-SAND people assembled on Independence day. a platform which had only "a tendency" to at a meeting of infidels, fanatics, and traitors! emancipation, had given them directly to Whywere they not doing honor as patriots sho'd, that result. If they had spoken out the "de" to the prolific parents of the twin platforms, sires of abolitionists," and not what they the Constitution and the Union? Who shall were permitted to speak by a compact pre- appear for them now in their time of need, now

The Free Soil State Convention at Worcester was also one of the grandest ever held in the infidels were indebted to an excellent friend of hoast, true though it may be, that his life State. It numbered some five thousand, and the slave, Abram Hatzell, for the shade of his had never been marked by one act, at varibeautiful grove, while we worshiped at the ance with gag law and slave catching. Had where it assembled, to the open air. The tone even the sixty one thousand, who voted for of the meeting was firm, and its resolutions We listened in the morning to the Rev. ad- James G. Birney done this, Henry Clay nor | speak out strongly as men can, from their position. Letters were read from Messrs Sumner, Chase, and Giddings and Mann, condemning both platforms, and advocating separate nominations. Mr. Hale was present and addressed the convention, and a resolution was adopted, suggesting that either Mr. Hale or Chase were suitable candidates for the nomination.

# A Lesson Learned.

Kossuth sadly gives the result of his American experience, in his farewell speech to the Germans of New York. Speaking of our national obligations to aid others in the attainment of freedom, and his own expectations from us-

"When I came to America, I measured in ny soul her will, with the rule of her power; I measured her policy, with the rule of her princi-

measure her power according to her will and the

This last is the true rule of estimation. And by it we are sorry to say, that not only the but Kossuth himself must in like manner be selves with a mere restrictive policy in regard judged by the slave. With this lesson so dearto slavery, while their enemies are unrelent- lly bought by disapointed hope, hardly would ingly waging a destructive war against liber- he again renew his submission and flattery to our do not learn the same lesson, and practice accordingly.

Women's RIGHTS IN CALIFORNIA .- The whom the pastor of the Presbyterian church altogether coincide with Dr. Baily in his satbusiness independently of their husbands.

The mondaments are very nandsome and costly tion was suppressed, property in their own name, and to transact resembling in this respect those in the eastern diminish in value! If he can make it be business independently of their husbands. business independently of their husbands.

### Letter from Cincinnati.

Schools of Cincinnati - Buildings, and Improvements in the City-Spring Grove Cemetery. CINCINNATI, July 10, 1852.

To the Editor of the Bugle: The remains of Henry Clay passed through this city on Thurs- dead, but making allowance for this there is day, the 8th inst., and were received and conduct- much to commend in the idea of these rural ed through some of our principal streets by a cemeteries, and the good taste in which the delarge procession, the most imposing one, indeed tails are carried out. Let no stranger visiting of the kind that we have had here, since the us fail to go out to the Cemetery; I can assure funeral obsequies of Gen. Harrison, in 1841. him he will be amply repaid for the time and The Military Companies, Masonic Lodges, Old trouble, if he is not dead to all the finer sens, Fellows, Engine Companies, with some of the bilities of the heart, Engines draped in mourning, and other Societies and citizens anxious to pay their respects to the departed, made altogether a fine display. The hearse was the finest one in the city, the sides being all of glass and the roof surmounted with ing plume waved in the air. This was drawn by as usual, at the grove in Abangton. And it by six white horses. Along the route of the was a great day indeed. You have seen and procession many of the business houses were heard descriptions of this grove of Paradise, closed, and these as well as many of the private before. Most of the speakers, too, you know

class of Scott men to put this down as a new music added to the solemnity of the scene. - pressed" Well, we went to Abington to se garded as a distinguished statesman and orator, wished to see it, after the great political Van who had, for a long term of years, been in the Amburgh had subdued it into meck submiss I have the pleasure of sending you a short public councils, and had, with all his faults, -haleuraed the bristing mane of the wild Lon advertisement of two valuable Christian Ser- done his country no little service. The pomp down soit and smooth as carded, Carolina cotvants who I presume are or will be safe by the and parade on this occasion was not congenial ton. Abolitionism has as yet, found no organized time you receive this, yes safe in Victorias to my tastes or feelings, and not in unison, I Realm. Our road is new and depots far between. think, with Mr. Clays simplicity of character highest litch. Indeed I am almost alraid the I saw them safe 55 miles, ferrying the great All display, indeed, on such an occasion, seems ricer one o'clock at night and landing in a unnecessary; but such is the custom of society. "Finality," and the "sappression of agran strange place, more than 40 miles from the first which, for ages past has made great funeral are objects of the intensest interest. And the processions a mark of outward respect to the real or supposed virtues of the great.

> It has been the fortune of few men to have such bitter enemies, and such hosts of warm pass down the Missouri River to Alton where personal and political friends, as Mr. Clay, and it will not be until the present generation, and its heated political contests have passed away. that he will be appreciated, or his life imparticuse Jerry has been a waiter in a public House ally reviewed. He always discouraged a resort to war, and I doubt not, was sincerely in favor of the ultimate removal of Slavery by some gradual process, as he certainly had a clearer and no doubt worth \$300 cach. We shall be view of its evils than most Southern statesmen, but owing to his conservative east of mind, and cautious policy upon every subject, he cannot be called a Philanthopist.

The summer has fairly set in with all its severity here, the heat for several days past havthey cross the Mississippi. If they should pass ing been oppressive. The mercury, in the shade through by the way of Iowa, it will take them has ranged from 96 to 104 degs., according to some four weeks to travel to the line, [traveling | various thermometers, which is as hot weather as we ever have here, as, indeed, every one's feelings testify. Farmers are busy at harvest should help them off in boxes, for we have and things in the City dull, all who can, leaving nearly all of that State on our side of the ques- for summer excursions for recreation, health or business. The examinations of our Public as starvation often obliges them to steal, we for- schools, and of most of the Private Academies. got to state that both of sail servants are men of with the closing "exhibitions" have taken mer vacation commenced with this month .-The Public Schools of this place have been for some years advancing in efficiency, and are now equal to any in the Union, unless those of Boston be excepted. The teachers are rigidly exunined by a competent Board, the best ones and termination. He declared that from the obtained as far as possible, and very fair wages depths of his soul, he had never so pitied a given them. The High Schools, now two in mortal man. So might multitudes of us have number, gave great satisfaction during the late said. Intellectually, he has been exalted to examinations, and excited much interest, as was heaven,; but morally, and now politically, he shown by the large number of our most intelli- is thrust down to hell. gent citizens present, in the large Hall of the Institute where they were held. The City may more was really to have been expected of him. well be proud of such schools. In them every He is as good as those he represents, any of child, however poor or humble in life, may re- them, and greater than all of them. Ils notcive as good an education as can be obtained in est supporters move out of Boston to save their the country, unless he wish to go though a taxes. The most religious of them red there full College course, which is the case with very buildings for grog shops and brothels. Altha w who attend these schools. The new Build- is neither disgraceful, dishonorable, nor irrelang now in progress of creetion for the Hughes ous. It is that godliness which is crowned with High School will be, when completed, the most great gain. It seems to have promise of the elegant for educational purposes in the city .- life that now is, as well as that which is to These schools now receive all applicants pre- come. Daniel Webster is a legitimate project senting the right grade of qualifications, whether of American politics and religion. Of them they have been pupils in the Public Schools or was he begotten and born, and no child was

There will not be as many buildings put up be, there already is great mourning for his death this summer as in the last two or three, but I hope the disapointment and defeat may teach there will be more substantial improvements in Boston and Massachusetts whigh a lesson the the old settled and business parts of the city. have all along needed to learn. The South w Old frames and bricks are giving way to new use them and their Websters; but they was rows of five story edifices many with stone despise them unutterably, all the while. The fronts and finished with much taste and elegance. do at this moment despise the whole of the There have been many of this substantial kind as they never do or did, their meanest neg of warehouses put up in the last two years and slaves. They would not stoop to give Webster the number is increasing. The extensive rows one single vote. To do it, would have been at of large brick storehouses on Walnut and Stone hypocrisy, to them perfectly loathsome. And fronts on Pearl streets make these streets look so they acted an open, manly part. All look more like those of New York and Philadelphia to them, for it. PARKER PILLSBURY. than before. Among the new buildings to be creeted this year are the Custom House, to contain rooms for the Post-Office and other public offices, by the U. S. Government; and a new At the close of my toilsome wandering, I Court House, the foundations of which are rareal value of her principles with the rule of her pidly progressing. This will be a large building (190 feet square) and very commodious, containing rooms for four courts, all the county officers, a large public hall, &c. It will be completed in a year and a half hence.

I have just been reading the last two Annual Reports of the Spring Grove Cemetry, published in a pamphlet form with a map of the grounds attached. This was laid out some five ty, they can only expect a succession of hu- southern tyrants. Pity that our own people years since and is being rapidly improved. It embraces 217 acres, about 6 miles from the city and in its plan is much like Mt. Auburn, and Greenwood Cemeteries. There are now on the doxy can bispheme as well as infidelity. Thank products are places. The gospel a change of policy among those who shall Legislature of California, have adopted a 245 inclosed lots; 12 private vaults. Some of

\$3000, \$2000 and less. For romantic scenery, forest shade, undulating ground and case of ac-Funeral Obsequies of Henry Clay-The Public cess to any part by avenues, this will compare favorably with any of the eastern Cemetnes, Many of the costly improvements it is true are monuments as much of the wealth and tride, and taste of the living as of the virtues of the

### Letter from Parker Pillsbury.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT ARINGTON, Me DEAR MARIUS: We celebrated our 4th of Ju. quite well. But not even in Ohio, probable,

South will prefer the old state of things. The "sil nee which now reigns amid the scheres." seems lou ler than all the rattling octacherly of a ritation with which we have been stunning the world. Almost every body heard it, and multitudes are wondering what it all means.

I presume it is safe to say we had seven thousand people at our celebration. I have seen meetings in Ohio that were estimated at about that number, though I did not call them more than five thousand. Ours at Abington was very much larger than any of them, when I have

Fanicul Hall holds four thousand comforta-

The speaking was most of it, worthy of the occasion, and of those who spoke, the allusion to the Great Rejected was all " more in sorrow, than in anger." Never before was mortal man more disapointed. Never before has meanness or majesty stooped so low to gain an end. He has crept, cringed, and crawled, as if the old Screent's curse were indeed upon-"On thy the days of thy life." As Giddings well says, he has died of cating too much southern dirt .-Could spicide be more terrible ?

sketch he gave of Daniel Webster's carreet.

But he represented only Boston, and so no ever more devoted to his parents. There was

BOSTON, July 6, 1852. FREE SOIL CONVENTION AT PITTSBURGH. -Lewis Tappan and Dr. Lemoine have published their protests against the call for this convention. The occasion of their protest is, the limitation of the call to the friends of the Buffalo platform. They affirm that by the terms of the resolution which of pointed the committee, they were unauthorized to make any such limitations. And their call should have been addressed to all the friends of freedom-leaving them free 10 declare their own principles.

PUT DOWN THE AGITATORS.—The Pres byterian Divine who ministers to the Church in North Benton, informed his audience lost Sunday, that unless this anti-slavery agittcemeteries. One cost \$9000 and several lieved, he will succeed in quieting matters

oly, our meeting must have filled it twice .-Did not this seem like Finality? The Immortal Webster will have to ride forth once more in the Chariot of Salvation. There is danger to the Union again. Then will there be a Finality

Theodore Parker was truly pathetic in the

ting this assertion, althou tion of the very point a manifold ways of using I English people!) -admitt included in the idea the pressed of political action, selves precluded from a as it now lies before us, by said in those days of cos It was not for years after true nature of our polit veloped to our minds, wh ent course logically and The Constitution of the kez scripta, a written doc are, of course, for the in pointed to execute it. tions laid down in this that the African slave-t hibited for twenty years no guarantee for its prob its renewal at any time shall be returned to the their condition; that slave ed among "domestic in only ones that can ever General Government) si the strong arm of the slaveholders shall, virtue for every five slaves the which has delivered th since its birth, into the ha ing Philistines. The read and those who think wit office which requires a pr port the Constitution (which is nearly every of is, because they do not ! the particulars, (especi

third) and consequently

As one in the series of efforts of this character, themselves. the American Anti-Slavery Society.

ple, to grow wiser and better.

We give his answer to the first charge, "that liverance. the Society has abandoned its original ground political action."

We hope the whole pamphlet will be repubshed in this country, and extensively circulat-

### POLITICAL ACTION.

"How has the action of the American Antievery Society agreed with its principle, as to be first point, of political action? In 1833, Mr. arison and the founders of the American Anti-slavery Society, did, as Mr. Scoble quotes, optess the following opinion, that "there are the lighest obligations resting on the people of the Fice States to remove slavery by moral and political action, as prescriped by the Constituon of the United States." Meaning, that they vald not do under the Constitution what the Custitution does not permit to be done. Also, that it was its intention to endeavour, "in s constitutional way, to influence Congress to abolish slavery" wherever it had the power to do so; and to prevent the admission of any new slaveholding State. The American Societr still hold that it is the duty of the Free Sates to remove slavery by moral and political and bitter experience, to the conviction that is sameral and political impossibility to remove a by political action, "as prescribed by the Constitution of the United States." They, therefore, enforce the duty of the Free States, sabody, and of each separate one, as an individual, to withdraw from the confederacy, and bonsent no longer to be the instruments of bilding their fellow-men as slaves. And they We never coased asking Concress to do those lings, and that in " a constitutional way," viz. pention and remonstrance. Their present pition they hold to be a perfect satisfaction of Wintention, expressed or implied in 1833, of beduty of using " political action" for the represent day.

THE NO-VOTING THEORY. But, it may be said, Mr. Garrison and his Society decline voting or holding office under the Constitution, and thus the "political action" then contemplated is neglected. Admiting this assertion, although it is an assumption of the very point at issue, (for there are manifold ways of using political action besides ting and holding office, or Heaven belp the glish people!) -admitting this to have been bluded in the idea then entertained and exressed of political action, we e annot nold ourelves precluded from a course of plain duty, it now lies before us, by what was thought or din those days of comparative ignorance .-was not for years after that time, that the the nature of our political relations was deoped to our minds, which rendered our prescourse logically and morally obligatory .the Constitution of the United States being et scripta, a written document, its requisitions te, of course, for the instruction of those apated to execute it. Now among the instruclens laid down in this fundamental law are, at the African slave-trade shall not be probited for twenty years (i. c. until 1808,) with guarantee for its prohibition then, or against tenewal at any time; that fugitive slaves be returned to their masters, on proof of ar condition ; that slave insurrections includamong "domestic insurrections," and the heral Government) shall be suppressed by strong aim of the nation; and that the aveholders shall, virtually, have three votes every five slaves they hold,-a provision face its birth, into the hands of the Slaveholding Phillistines. The reason why Mr. Garrison the which requires a preliminary oath to supon the Constitution of the United States, which is nearly every office, National or State) because they do not mean to support it in paradoxical, but it is demonstrably true, that isting entities, and arguing from them as admitparticulars, (especially the second and the popular will is more powerful in England ted facts, "had discovered some new mode of and consequently cannot swear to do so. than in America, considered in their national interpreting the British Constitution!"

keep it, and do those abominable actions if call- measure to your municipalities, the popular ed upon : or to break it, and thus obtain power voice may be more immediately potential than An examination of the charges of Mr. John and emolument at the price of perjury. None with you; but in Congress, which answers to is coming to Ohio as president of Antioch Colsobie and Mr. Lewis Tappan against the of these things do they mean to do. They your parliament, it is but as the idle wind lege. American Ante-Sacrety Society, of Lamana mean never to assist in the recapture of a fugi- which the Sovereign Slaveocracy that reigns Quincy, a Vice President of the Massac usetts tive slave; but, contrariwise, to obstruct and there regards not. We think we discern clearis dead. prevent such a crime to the best of their ability. ly that the Union of the Free with the Slave Such is the title page of a pamphlet of twen- And in case a servile revolution should be mak- States is at once fatal to the hopes of the slaves, ty seven pages, for a copy of which the author ing head at the South, they are determined at and increasingly demoralizing to the Free will please accept our thanks. It is a trium- least not to be found fighting against the insur- States. And, therefore, we urge upon them in consequence of the death of Gov. Calhoun. win present phant refutation of the slanders against this So- gents. Therefore they refuse holding an office the duty of separation, for their own sakes, as phane relationship to their own sakes, as ciety, with which, its pious and reverend enc- under such an oath; and therefore they refuse well as that of the slaves. There can be no almics in this country are endeavoring to fill to appoint others by their votes to do so, or to ternative but disunion, proceeding either from South and South West. Great Britain : and who unfortunately have in swear to do these crimes as their attorneys or the Free or from the Slave States, or the utter the Rev. John Scoble a help meet for the work. deputies, which they hold it foul guilt to do and ignominious subjugation of the former to

### THE PHILOSOPHY OF THIS THEORY.

This course we adopt, irrespective of its ef. thing for us. feet on the anti-slavery cause. But we believe er influence in its favour than any time-serving | nary union, not of "simplicity and truth," but own singleness of purpose, to the satisfaction rison's party, "calling itself the American of our deadnest enemies. We give up, for the Anti-slavery Society," " hacing discovered some prizes next to [if not above] his salvation, the United States, or rather, HAVING ARRIVED | ded by the Liberator. holding and bestowing of office. We have all AT THE CONCLUSION THAT ALL GOVthe strength of an unmistakeably disinterested ERNMENT. NO MATTER WHAT ITS that imputation of selfish ends, to which all, repudiates all political action." As I am desieven the most honest, whose anti-slavery way rous of strictly observing the parliamentary delies through the primtose path to office, must be ceneies of discussion, I will not affirm that Mr. exposed. And our opportunity to do all that | Scoble knew the proposition above distinguishthe most successful anti-slavery partizanship ed by SMALL CAPITALS to be a lie. But I do afcan accomplish at the present stage of our his- firm, most unhesitatingly, that it is a Lie of tory, viz. the continual agitation of the slave- the First Magnitude. And, moreover, that if ry question, the incessant irritation of the na- Mr. Scoble did not know it to be such, he tional conscience,—is in no degree diminished, might have known it, by a very brief inquiry in John P. Kennedy of Maryland has been appaid, and one cent for each additional ounce rather greatly increased, by the uncompromisting the proper quarter. The American Anti-slave- pointed Sceretary of the Navy. ing front we present to the enemy. The first ry Society never took any such ground. If thing to be done is to change the animus of the nation, to make it really desirous of getting rid ions which might be distorted and caricatured of slavery. This we are doing, and when it is done, the voting will take care of itself. Until it is done, all the voting and drilling of fragmentary parties, is mere beating the air. What The great majority of the Society have no fault now, in the Freesoil, Whig, or Democratic parties, owes its existence, by the confession of the candid among themselves, to the agitation commenced and earried on by Mr. Garrison and those identified with him. And it is the inexorable fidelity of that censorship, in rebuke of shortcomings and denunciation of backslidings, moval of slavery, as read in the light of the that maintains in the Political Anti-slavery Movement the very moderate degree of vitality

Mr. Scoble thinks it impossible that the great body of abelitionists in England, "who had finally brought about the extinction of slavery in the British colonies, by political as well as moral action, can continue their connection with men holding such sentiments [as to voting] and giving them a practical direction." Now it rather strikes me that those are the very men to appreciate the power of public sentiment, outside of the government, but acting upon it. How many of the abolitionists who xtorted that boon of justice from an unwilling government had the right of voting? A very moderate proportion, I imagine. How many of the masses that compelled the Reform in Parliament, and accomplished the peaceful Revolution of 1832, were parliamentary electors? Not one in ten. How were Catholic Emancipation and the Repeal of Test and Corporation Acts effected? By the voting of the Catholics and Dissenters, mainly? Nay, verily. The philosophy of all these great reformations was precisely that of the American Antislavery Society. The movers of them first agitated the general mind, and made it intelligently determined that they should be carried, and of this resolution the electors and the elected were but the instruments. Until the public mind was brought to this invincible determination, all political manouvering was vain and im-My ones that can ever require the help of the potent. The anti-slavery movement in this country is now in this stage. We are engaged in this work. It is a vastly more arduous work than any or all of those English agitations. It strikes at what Mr. McDuffie truly called " the thich has delivered the whole nation, ever corner-stone of our Republican Edifice." An agitation in England for the abolition of the Crown would be an apter analogy to ours than would it not be a funny exposition? There those who think with him, cannot hold an any its history has yet afforded. And the success of our enterprise is far more difficult of ty. And that would be to have some Yankee grasping all the slaveholding territory possiaccomplishment than any reform proposed in Scoble gravely declare that persors admitting ble, and retaining in fellowship slaveholding your more fortunate country. It may sound Queen, Lords, and Bishops to be actually ex-

Examination of the Charges against the If they take the oath, they must mean either to capacity. In the Free States, answering in some

there has been circulated in Great Britain a It was on this ground, undoubtedly, that Mr. Permit me, while upon this subject, to illuspamphlet written by Lewis Tappan, with an in- Garrison said, (if he ever said) "if my single trate the position of the non-juring abolitiontroduction by John Scoble. This pamphlet un- vote would emancipate all the slaves in the ists by some analogous cases in your own hisder the gaise of a reply to charges brought United States to-morrow, I would not give it!" tory. Have you not always had non-jurors ed in a terrible fire in Montreal, and in Boston egainst the American and Foreign Anti-Slave- (Introd. p. 4). Would even Mr. Scoble say among you, from Archbishop Sancroft and on the 10th fifty buildings were also consumed. ry Society, is in fact a series of charges against that if he could free the slaves, or save the Bishop Ken down to Baron Lionel de Rothssouls of all mankind, by telling a deliberate child and Alderman Salomons, who have lost These charges seem not materially to have falsehood, he would do it? I presume not, or refused office because they would not swear changed their form, - their intent, or their ad- though there may be those who might think to what they did not believe, or to what they herence to truth, by their voyage across the At- his hesitation strange. Even the Rev. Dr. did not mean to do? Why did not the Duke of lastic. Their object is the same as when made Dewey would not tell a lie to save the Union, Norfolk and the Earl of Shrewsbury and the shome. It is to cripple the influence of Abo- though he would send his mother (or, as after- other Catholic peers take their places in the biomists indeed, utterly to destroy it by shut- wards amended, his son) back to slavery to do House of Lords, and help to pass the Emanciing up the ears and the hearts of the people, it. This is precisely why Mr. Garrison could pation Bill? They had only to abjure the Pope by the misrepresentation of the objects and not cast his ballot to do what he would not do and acknowledge the supremacy of the King? measures, the the words and acts of those they himself, viz. return fugitive slaves, or put Why did Daniel O'Connell, when he was sent down a servile revolution, or swear to do these by Clare to the House of Commons, turn back The charges made by Mr. Tappan against things, with the intention of breaking his oath, from the bar, and return to Ireland, when his the Society are, 1st, That it has abandoned its when the case contemplated by it arose. We voice could have helped so much the deliver- pits of the city, as worthy ministers of him Uncle Tom's Cabin. signal ground, of political action, 2d, That it do not refuse to hold office, or vote, under the ance of his religion? He had only the same has changed its original policy of church action, United States Constitution, as abolitionists, but simple ceremony to pass through. The answer and, 3rd; That it is infided in its tendencies and as honest men. It is not the emancipation of is in every one's mouth. Because no public or astromentalities. These charges Mr. Quincy the slaves, primarily, that we contemplate in private advantage could be well purchased at proceeds to answer in their order. First, how- this course, but the preservation of our personal the cost of telling a lie. That is just our posiever, replying to the general charge, that abo- honour, of our individual integrity. We ac- tion. Even to accomplish the deliverance of blionists have changed their measures, by a knowledge that our second duty is to the slave, [supposing the case, which we utter- ton. His plain speaking excited quite an interpretty satisfactory statement of the fact that our first is to our own souls. The slave has a ly deny] we cannot do the mean, cruel, and est among the members. abelibuists have as good a right as other peo- right to ask anything of us except our honour; wicked acts required by the Constitution .that he has no right to ask, even for his own de- Therefore, we cannot swear to do them; even with the mental reservation of breaking our ville. oaths. Therefore, we cannot put another in our place, by our vote, to do and to swear these

> There is one sentence of Mr. Scoble's Introthat, like every honest and sincere carrying- duction, to which I must draw your attention out of a true principle, it will have a far great- before leaving this topic, as a most extraordiconduct. We, at least, establish the fact of our of simplicity and falsehood. He says Mr. Garposition. We may be fanatics, but we certain- FORM, OR HOWEVER MODIFIED, IS A g are not self-seekers. We are not liable to USURPATION OF NATURAL RIGHTS, any of its members have ever expressed opininto such a statement, it was in their private capacity, and their numerical proportion to the members of the Society is hardly appreciable. mall amount of political abolitionism exists, to find with the Constitution of the United States, except its pro-slavery requirements .-They are quite ready to bestow or exercise power, as soon as these impediments are removed out of their way.

> > The simplicity of the clause printed in italies

squite as noticeable as the falsehood of the to the bollot box is necessary. other. "Mr. Garrison's party have discovered gave the generally received construction to the Garrison and "his party" are not so often in Anti-Slavery society must take political acthe majority, that they can forego the rare luxu- tion-suggested that Seward hereafter might ry of that position on this occasion. But as it respects their " mode of interpretating the Con-Their views are in entire unity with the opinions dirt, his mane covered with Northern mud. of the Framers of that Instrument, of every - Ohio Star. statesman that has administered it, of every judge that has ruled upon it, of the entire member of Congress of all parties, and of more than nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandths of the people. A very small number of persons, of great excellence and sincerity, as well as ingenuity, of whom Mr. Gerrit Smith is the leader, hold, in intrepid contradiction of all this array of numbers and authority, that the Constitution of the United States is an anti-slavery New York. Perhaps the comic force of this suppose his opinions have been mistaken. proposition may not be as obvious to you as to us. Let us suppose an analogous case. Suppose some five or six hundred ultra, but honest Radicals in England, should so read the English Constitution as to affirm, not that there ought not to be such things, but that there actually was not any such thing as the Queen, the House of Lords, or the Established Church,

### BREVITIES.

Horace Mann says the Northampton Courier,

John Greiner-formerly of this State, has been appointed Secretary of New Mexico-and and its infidelity, has made few converts, and is Governor ex-officio.

The Cholera prevails in many places in the

As the lid of a coffin was about being fastened down, in Rochester the other day, the inmate was discovered to be living. He is now likely

Twelve hundred buildings have been destroy

The weavil has greatly damaged the wheat erops in Licking and Franklin countiez.

The Pennsylvania State Free Soil Convention meets at Pittsburgh on the 10th of August.

The Industrial Congress has appointed delegates to the Free Soil Convention at Cleveland.

The new lunatic assylums in this state are to be located at Cleveland and Dayton. The Methodist law case is now in progress at Columbus. The distinguished slave holding

Divines in attendence are welcomed to the pul-

who preached deliverance to the captives.

fic at Gallenas, in Africa. Dr. Nevin of Cleveland has been preaching in the House of Representatives at Washing-

A Marine Railroad in contemplation across the Ohio, connecting Jeffersonville and Louis-

Nine Southern Whig Members of Congress have published their cards expressing their determination not to support General Scott for

The Lake Shore Railroad, is now finished to close of navigation this fall.

published a work illustrating the operations of alarm. The phenomenon was a singular sake of a pure conscience, what an American new mode of interpreting the Constitution of the the Fugitive Slave Law. It is highly commen- and a beautiful one. - [Bee.

> Martin Van Buren has declared in favor of Pierce and King.

> Australia and gold digging is now the grand topic in England.

The steamer America and the Propeller City of Oswego, came in collission on Monday night last, off Fairport. The latter sunk in twenty

South of the Potomac have left the whig party. periodicals not weighing over one ounce, Rather a large estimate we should think.

Cornespondents. - Two or three communications which we designed to insert this week, we are compelled to omit for want of room.

# Political Action.

The Garrisonian Abolitionists, who have for several years maintained the position of non-voters, are beginning to feel that a resort Receipts for The Bugle for the week ending

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery society some new mode of interpreting the Constitution of met at Boston. Speeches were made by Ed the United States!" It was they, was it, that mund Quiney, Wendail Phillips and Theodore Parker. The latter apologized for Senator Sumner's silence-enlogised Seward pro-slavery clauses? I wonder whether slave- for killing off Webster and Fillmorery itself was not an invention of theirs! Mr. intimated that the time had come when the be President. He pitied Webster as a man, but gloried in his doom as a traitor. In his case ambition had o'er leaped itself; the lion stitution," they have the numbers with them. had fallen, his nostrils defiled by Southern

A little too fast Brothet Hall. The wish is probably father to the thought. Theodore Bench and Bar of the United States, of every Parker has never been a Garrisonian Abolitionist so far as the theory of voting, is concerened. Such at least is our impression, and Friends, to be held at Salem; commen we think we cannot be mistaken. Though we confess that finding him ever prompt and faithful, we have not inquired into opinions, which he has not deemed it important particularly to advocate. His great heart- or morally and spiritually than the present posi-Instrument, that the clauses usually supposed ed philanthropy has placed him side by to refer to slaves mean nothing of the kind, side with those, who, like him, are the and that it is within the Constitutional power boldest and the truest friends of liberty, and of Congress to abolish slavery in the States .- his overwhelming abhorence of slavery, has We must humbly disclaim any merit of origi- induced him to spend his breath in exposing nality in the views we hold of the Constitution its abominations and its subterfuges, rather and Slavery. All such credit is due to "the than in disclaiming the theological or politi-Liberty Party," chiefly confined to Central cal heresies of his associates. Hence, we

> METHODISM IN CALIFORNIA .- The Metho. dist Church South, and North are contending vigorously for the mastery in the Gold State. The South church reccommends herself by declaring she has never changed her position; and by charging upon the

It is usually far easier to prevent than to Isaac Trescott, cure disease.

### Another Gospel Wanted.

A. R. Dempster, writing from Leesville, Carroll Co., to Frederick Douglass, urges him to come on with the New York Liberty James S. Calhoun, Governor of New Mexico party principles, as the only hope of saving declining anti-slavery in that region. Garrisonianism, he says, with its exclusiveness N. Side Main-St., One Door West of Salem Book driven off multitudes of friends. "And the Freesoil party, has so little whole hearted anti-slavery that old Liberty party men can't feel at home in it." New York Liberty Party, he thinks is true to Christianity and true to the slave, and he exhorts Frederick to "come and root up the tares that he sowed in the days of his ignorance."

selves. And if Frederick will preach a pur- contain over 100 pages, with illustrations, and a beautiful Steel Portrait of the General. The the multitude of his hearers. But if he shall der, the Author having taken several years in preach a gospel that will be pleasing to those gathering reliable information, which will be offered to the public in an attractive form at a who deserted the anti-slavery cause, because moderate price. The work will be ready by the they were required to forsake a pro-slavery first of July next, church and Government, it will be one less book, to whom exclusive agency of a county true to Christianity and less true to the slave, will be given. Less truth would make disunionism quite acceptable, no doubt to deserters from the

We have received from Messrs, Jewitt Attempts are making to revive the slave traf- Proctor, and Worthington, a copy of this warded, on application to us post-paid. song. The words, by John G. Whittier, N. B. Any newspaper within 500 miles of are worthy of the poet and his subject The music, by MANUEL EMILIO, is commenden by those who know, as most delightful and appropriate. It will be welcomed by by thousands, whose hearts have been stirred by the generous sentiments and thrilling incidents of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

> For sale by the publishers at Cleveland and by Book and Music Sellers generally, through the country.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON. - When the shower commenced Tuesday afternoon, each Ashtabula, and will be open to Eric before the flash of lightning so acted on the wires of the Fire Alarm, that all the bells throughout the city which are included in the circuit Mrs. Sophia L. Little of Rhode Island, has struck as powerfully as when operated for an

### Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1852.

House.-The House proceeded to the consideration of the bills amendatory of the law of March 3, 1851, reducing the rates of postage. The House agreed to the amendments proposed to the first section, by the Comnittee, which provides that after the 30th minutes. The names of cleven passengers are September next the rates of postage on each reported lost and this it is feared does not in-clude all. newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, book (bound or unbound), of no greater weight than two ounces, one cent postage shall be fractional part of an ounce, for any di tance under 3,000 miles; over said distance The Southern Press says one half the Whigs, double these rates. All newspapers and published as often as once in three months and sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers, half the foregoing rates, to be pre-paid at the office where mailed or Ik Marvels Dream Life, Macauley's History quarterly in advance where delivered, otherwise double those rates to be charged.

> MARRIED-On the 1st inst., by the Rev. A. Swaney, Mr. ISAAC MILLISAC to Miss EL MIRA ZOLLARS, both of Carroll County.

# July 14th.

Joseph Grisell, New Garden,	75-373
Mary Madden, Braceville,	15-355
A. L. P. Martin, "	85-385
Adna Silvers, Berlin,	1,50-407
R. Fletcher, Grape Grove,	2,00-393
A. Hartzell, N. Benton,	2,00-409
E. C. Strong, Meredith's Mills,	1,00-362
W. Meredith, " "	1.50-407
John Gardner, Hubbard.	1,00-285
Mary Heberling, Short Creek,	1,00

# CIRCULAR.

CALL FOR A YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS AT

A joint committee appointed by New Garden and Salem Quarterly Meetings, to confer together and issue a call for a Yearly Meeting of

take such action as will promote that object.

We believe the time has come when those members of society, who desire something hightion of the Ohio Yearly Meeting of Friends, tion of the Ohio Yearly Meeting of Friends, and other popular religious organizations, should Office address, Deardorff Mills, Tuscarateas Co., associate themselves together, encouraging and Ohio. Dr. H. FREASE, SOLOMON FREASE, SOLOMON FREASE, strengthning each other in advancing their own moral and social interests, and benefiting by their influence, example and practice, oppressed and suffering humanity.

We would therefore invite Friends generally, and especially the friends of Onio Yearly Meet. LATE OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH. ing, and those who feel a deep interest in the Society of Friends, to unite with us in holding the Yearly Meeting aforesaid, confidently hoping our meeting may prove instrumental in pro-

Signed on behalf of the committee appointed church North, hypocrisy, in making a great by New Garden and Salem Quarterly Meetings. William Griffith. Mary Griffith,

Eli Garretson, Villiam Hayhurst, Pierce Garretson. Robert Hilles. Six mo., 13th, 1852.

Elizabeth Kirk, Rebecca Scholfield, Eli Thomas, Lat Holmes, Caroline Stanton.

DAVIS' HARMONIA, VOLUME 3. WATER CURE ENCYCLOP EDIA. Can be had at the "Cheap Book-Store." July 7, '52.

### JAMES BARNABY. MERCHANT TAILOR:

s'ore, Salem, Ohio. Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., Made to order and

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
The Tailoring Basicess in all its Braches carried on as heretofore.

### TO AGENTS AND CANVASSERS. NEW BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE! NOW IN PRESS.

THE Life of General, Wm. H. Harrison-By If an i-slavery is at so low an ebb at LeesH. Montgomery, Esq., author of the Life of General Z. Taylor, (of which some 25,000 copville, we hope our friends will bestir them- ies have been already sold.) This book will er gospel than of old, we shall be glad of hterary merit of the work will be of a high or-

On receipt of \$1,25, we will forward one copy of the above book, for Agents to use as a ple copy, by mail, post-paid, to any place in

LITTLE Eva: Uncle Tom's Guardian

Angel, Dedicated to Mrs. Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Clark, author of this work is about 25e for each and every 500

Wholesale prices for above and other saleable

books for which we wish Agents, will be for-

Cleveland inserting this three times shall receive a copy of the above work, sent as they may direct.

M. F. TOOKER & Co.

### DR. C. PEARSON. HOM COPATHIST.

I AVING permanently located in Salem. would respectfully announce to the Public at he is prepared to treat Homeopathically all general invitation to all, and flatters himself e can render general satisfaction.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, on Main Sr. PPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE. May 15, 1852.

# NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber has commenced the Boot and oe Business, and keeps on hand all kinds of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture.

ALSO—For sale, Sole and Upper Leather, French and Country Calf-Skins, Moroeco skins and Linings of all colors; Chamay skins and binding, with shoe findings, &c. E. ELDRIDGE.

Salem, May Sth, 1852.

# JOHN C. WHINERY.

SURGEON DENTIST !!- Office over the Salem Book Store .- The subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he is again ati, in making himself minutely acquainted with the various branches of his Profession; fullest satisfaction to those who may require his

Salem, March 5, 1852.

### MRS. M. M. PEIRCE. WATER-CURE PHYSICIAN.

GREEN-ST., SALEM, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, O. May 1, 1852.

# UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. of England,

And a very great variety of other Books in every department of Literature, just opened at McMILLAN'S BOOK-STORE, Five

Doors East of the Town Hall. The most of which will be sold 20 per cent cheaper than they ever were offered in this

market before.
Also, Blank Books, Wall Paper, Gold Pens, Pocket Cutlery, Accordions, Toys, Fancy Articles, and a large stock of STA-

TIONERY. TERMS CASH -- CALL AND SEE. J. McMILLAN. Salem, May 15, 1852,

# Sugar Creek Falls Water Cure

TUSCABAWAS, Co., O. THIS Institution, twelve miles south of Mas-1 sillon, on the road from Wooster to New Philadelphia, 11 miles west of the latter place,

and is accessible by stages daily from all the

above places. It is supplied with very Soft Pure Spring Water, conducted to the Cure, from the neighboring hills, in Stone Pipes. It is under charge of Dr.

H. FREASE, and conducted on pure Hydropathic principles. Our business is to take drugs tem, and not put them in. The Proprietors flatter themselves that their Facilifirst, First day of the Ninth Month, 1852, and ties, for successfully treating disease, are not surpassed by any other establishment in the

> TERMS :- In ordinary cases \$5 per week. payable weekly. Each patient should bring 2 comfortables, 2 sheets, 2 blankets, and some linen for bandages, or they can be had at the

May 10, 1852. SALEM, OHIO, APRIL 20, 1852.

# MRS. C. L. CHURCH,

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Saem and vicinity that she has brought with her a large assortment of BOTANIC MEDICINES carefully prepared, in the form of Pills, Powers, Tinctures, Syrups, Ointments, Salves and moting the cause of righteousness, and spreading pure religion, and increasing humanity in sale on reasonable terms for cash, or such articles of produce as are used in a family.

Office, Corner of Green and Lundy St. CLARK TRESCOTT.

# I. TRESCOTT & Co.

SALEM, OHIO, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books and Stationery; Drugs and Medi cines; Shoes and Groceries. March 5, 1852.

N. P. Willis, who has been to the West Indies in search of heaith, has found enough of it to keep up a charming correspondence with the readers of the Home Journal. He speaks with freedom, good will and much apparent candor of all classes of the population, white and colored. We have several times marked extracts from his letters for insection, which have been for one cause or another crowded out. Here is one from a Letter dated

MARTINIQUE, April, 1852.

. . . . . We were charmed with one thing, which delights the taveller wherever the French are found-the affectionate and caressing respect with which the elderly ladies of the crowd were treated by their younger friends and acquaintances. As the dispersing congregation poured out of church, the centres of the groupes were the gray-haired matrons-(who, by the way, were dressed with a care and an elegant property that expressed their social value)-and who were beset, and questioned, and kissed, as if, to be loved and admired, it were only necessary to be old. The manners of these grayhaired favourites were most winning, I thought-their dignity and ease being mingled with a kind of condescending playfulness gavety that must make the young people at home in their company, and which showed, besides, how completely restraint was removed, and how sincere and natural were the exchanges of compliments and kind words. Life brightens to the end, in this way, as the sun sets.

But the Sunday mass, we had been told, was the great opportunity to see the holiday costumes and demeanour of the middle and lower classes of the island-and a show of no small magnificence it was. The French negress gives up her wool, as impracticable of coiffure; but she makes up for the disowned peculiarity as a thunder-cloud is replaced by Her Madras turban is not only of every colour that can be woven, but the squares in it are painted with brighter colours, renewed after every washing. In any street of St. Pierre on a week day you may see the black beauty with pots and paintbrush, preparing her bright kerchief for Sunday wear. You can have no idea of the effeet of a thousand of these gorgeous heads coming down the steps of a cathedral. It was like a Trenton Falls of talips and bouquets-a slow cascade of negresses crowned with rainbows-the black faces giving the relief of velvet under flowers. A true copy of a cathedral with such a congregation is sning from it, would astonish even Williams

and Stevens's show-window. The remainder of the dress-the fushion of which they adhere to, with singular universality is primitively simple. It is a chemise and a petticoat-nothing cise. The seems to be no particular design of conceal-As to figure, indeed, they have evidently no and hitched at the side. It, consequently, clings ungracefully close behind, showing sometimes, to be sure, a well-turned and polished calf of a black leg, but otherwise quite spoiling the beauty of these stately Cleopatras. I have not seen a stocking on one of them, since I have been here, and they are usually barefooted-but it seems to be the height of elegance, with here and there a dressy one, to wear gentlemen's walking-pumps of patent leather, in which the skin sets like a neat black stocking. The gold ornaments are of such monstrous massiveness and quantity as to be the feature which enteles the eye, however. I am told that a girl usually carries her whole fortune in them, and, to her ebony complexion, the rich vellow of the gold is certainly very embellishing.

A walk through the streets of St. Pierre on Sunday afternoon is not very much what a walk through the streets of New York would be, at the same hour. The whole population are seated outside-the white people in chairs around the doors, the black people in the middle of the street, squat on the pavement-and all in costumes of the gayest colors. The climate, which, at the North is simply, air to breathe, here furnishes several things beside, viz:-a drawingroom with a blue roof, happiness when idle, and several articles of dress. A house, for sick in. He and his family reside in the open air; and, on a hotiday evening, every corner you turn seems to present you with an immense game of "hunt the slipper," played by the opposite neighbours on the ment between their houses. I have described to you the bright rivulet in the middle of every street and the cleanliness of every one of them, from there being no vehicles and seldom a horse passing-and this makes the front of every dwelling like a court-yard, and it is so used. The naked children sit in the water or run about like a litter of puppies ; the men and women lonnge on the flat stones, and smoke, and look on; the old folks lean against the wall, happy in their cigars; the young girls coquet with their finery, straightening up and taking an attitude as the stranger comes along; nobody locks" bored." nobody particularly grave, everybody content, and half the world, at least, very merry.

Through all this, it is very amusing for a foreigner to stroll, and, to me, it is a succession of tableaux vivants of which I never tire. One picks his way through seated neighborhoods of people, and around groups, making the circuit of a fat beauty and her dress, or stepping over a child or its grandmother, and, really, sees more of the physiognomy of the people and their habits, in balf an hour, than elsewhere in a month, "Interior life"-of which the stranger may see nothing, in other cities-is here all open to him. Le diable boileux, who looked down through the roofs, could scarce see more.

An instance of negro politeness which we fell in with, the other evening, may amuse ly toward the levely guburbs of the town, spirit has departed to another state!

when I found myself compelled to go around a fat negress, very gaily dressed, who sat on the pavement in the street, and was indolently dividing an orange. The segments of the tured to put thumb and finger toward one of them, and ask for it with a s'il yous plait. She nodded her chin quite down into her black osom as she handed the orange up to me, but, seeing Mr. G. at the next moment, she insisted on my taking the rest of the fruit and sharing it with my friend. With a broad smile of good nature that had not a shadow of servility or obsequiousness in it, she waved her fat hand with an adjeu, and we went on our way, enriched with a new acquaintance. I have met her once since, and taken off my hat, with quite as much pleasure as a bow usually gives-and the world would be happier, I think, if this were a specimen of its

every-day intercourse. A little farther on, in the same walk, we passed a garden in which there was a flower- they paddled over those deep clear seas, where round Tahiti, and Hawaii, as we now call Otabout as tall as the common tulip tree-but it otie, for in vain we inquired its name, of two very intelligent-looking gentlemen who were passing at the moment, but of whose politetrating the manners of the better class of very courteously at my abrupt question, stopped, and entered into conversation, and parted from us, after five minutes discourse on the trees and plants of the island, with the civilify of friends and acquaitances. As we were bound to a public promenade, we passed these same gentlemen again, scated on one of the stone benches, and they took off their hats to us again with the same genial courtesy and a polite phrase of recognition. This is not much, perhaps, but as a feature of national manners. I think it very admirable. The stranger is made to feel at home by such kindness, and there is an out-door hospitallity in it, which, for the pleasure it gives, leaves letters of introduction" for behind.

Poor people, here, live in the city-not in the suburbs; and a walk out of town is, consequently, a pleasanter thing than where the arts are shanties and pig-styes-(a threemandlet of vile smells, as it is at Newrk. Gardens and villas commence immeat the ends of the streets, and, to an American eye, at least, there are few objects. moving or stationary, even for the first mile out of St, Pierre on the north, that are not new and picturesque. So it seemed to us. A little altar, at the side of the road, had one coor candle burning before its rude image of e virgin, and a negro knelt praying before it. The ladies sat smoking their eigar- under the porticees. Yoked together by the horns. and with their noses crowded down to the dust, the poor oxen, that could not turn their heads, toiled past with their monstrous loads. short sleeves of the white under-garment and gave us a side glance out of their great hang very loosely about the shoulders, and mournfuleyes. A new volcano, lately broken as it is not shaped at all to the form, there out in the side of the mountain beyond, (and in which the inhabitants rejoice, as a vent for ing the bust, either by young women or old. What might otherwise have been an earthquake,) sent up its black column of smoke to idea of any differences of beauty in it, nor of the sky. Charming waterfalls, (sluices from any embellishments for it, or display of it, the sides of the massive aqueducts,) poured except by the colours in which it is draped, over precipices that were not born to the tticoat is a mere skirt of brilliant | honour of so white a veil. Soldiers off duty dyes, tied over the chemise at the waist, and were strolling over the hills in their bright they have a very unbecoming fashion of uniforms. Naked black children were playwearing it so long that it cannot be loosed ing everywhere on the road, stamped with upon the ground, but must be caught up deguerreotypes of the white-dusted stones they had sat down upon. Flowers of the most brilliant dyes grew wild on all sides .-The air was an unmingled deliciousness to breathe, and everybody's countenance indolently and contentedly expressed it. Take ne such a walk in your temperate zone, my

dear Morris! And with thus getting the better of you 1 will close this letter. Yours ever, N. P. W.

VIRTUE OF THE LASH .- Fred. Douglass nys in one of his late papers that John VAN BUREN and H. B. STANTON "deserve to be ashed with scorpions, and to have blood drawn at every blow," for deserting the cause

of freedom. Negro overseers are proverbially cruel, and delight in administering the lash. There are about three millions of negro's in the manufacturer is extremely small-so dear as United States, and not quite so many Abolitionists. It both were put together in a seperate community, we think the Abolitionists would soon be cared .- Southern Press.

A KENTUCKY LAWYER'S APPEAL .- "The thunder rolled, the moon rolled, the stars winked, the sky was a complete cobwebgentlemen of the jury-of darkling darkness on that night; and yet this 'ere man did, with malice afore thought, steal forth inter the quiet shades of a lonely farmer's house, and then maliciously pisened his brindle yeller the negro, is only a place to sleep and be dog. Convict him, and the prayers of a nations are yours."

> FALLEN PIRITS .- The Bangor Mercury earns that the Belfast liquor store, kept by Mr. Blackstrap, was entered on Saturday night last by some philanthropist, who tapped all the spirits, some \$500 worth, and set them at liberty.

A new method of making yeast is to take a large tea-cup full of split and dried peas, put them in a pint of boiling water, cover them closely to exclude the air place them by the side of the fire for twenty-four hours, when it should have a fine froth on the top. A table spoonful of the liquid will raise one pound of flour,

THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.-It is said that \$184,200 have been subscribed towards the fund of \$200,000 required for the erecting of the Crystal Palace in Reservoir Square. The directors calculate on " 140 per cent as the profits of the concern, and the building on hand, at the close of the first season, with power to keep open the exhibition during the continuance of the lease." These are somewhat sanguine ex-

Voltaire's definition of a physician is -" An unfortunate gentleman-expected every day to perform a miracle-namely, to reconcile health with intemperance."

The Lantern says :- " A correspon dent assures us that Maine may be consideryou. My friend and I were sauntering slow- ed a defunct part of the republic, "as the Pearl and Pearl Buttons.

fruit looked so ripe and tempting that I ven-duction, perhaps the charm is in the mate- was no need. The workman who was exthe Manila shells are very fine. This comes welfare. ing tree, of a beauty quite new to us. Its the moon shines with a golden light, and abeite and Owbyhee). It is much worn by green foliage was very full, and the tree was sends her rays far down into the green depths working men, in the larger forms of buttons. looked precisely as if a soft damp snow had As the land-breeze comes from stirring the never to have asked what it was .- Housefallen in the night and laden down its branch- forrest, and breathing over the rice-grounds, hold Words. es with as much as they could bear. The to wast the boats out to sea, the divers prerich white flowers lay cupped in the middle of pared for their plunge, each slinging his toot each spreading branch-a large lap-full in on the heavy stone which was to carry him every cluster. We learned afterwards that down, nine fathous deep, to where his prey this was the frangipane - and it seemed an ex- was reposing below. Then there was the plunge, and the wrenching of the shells from the rocks, and putting them into the pouch at the waist; and the assent, amidst a vast ness I wish to speak, by the way, as illus- pressure of water, causing the head to see the and roar, and the ears to ache, and the imwhite inhabitants. They raised their hats prisoned breath to convulse the frame; and then there was the fear of sharks, and the dread spectacle of wriggling and shooting fishes, and who knows what other sights !-And then, the breath hastily snatched; and the fearful plunge to be made again! And then must have followed the sale to the Sigapore merchant; and the shipping to England; and the laying up in Londor, to gather an enormous price-the article being bought up by a few rich merchant-and the journey to Birmingham, where the finest part of the shell is to be kept for battons, and the coarser

part sent on to Sheffield, to make the handles of knives, paper-cutters, and the like. Through such adventures has this broad shell gone, which we now hold in our hand. In the middle is the seamed, imperfect part, from which the fish was torn. I com that centre, all round to the thin edge, is the fine part which is to be cut into buttons. From that centre back to the joint is the ridgy portion, with its knots, will serve for knifehandles. There is, perhaps, no harder substance known; and strong must be the machine that will cut it. It is caught and held with an iron grip, while the tubular saw cuts it in circles, a quarter of an inch (or more) thick. Some of the circles are an inch and a half in diameter; others as small as the tiny buttons seen on baby-clothes. They are, one by one, clutched by a sort of pincers, and held against a revolving eylinder to be polished with sand and oil. Then, each is fixed on a lathe, and turned and smoothed; adorned with concentic rings, or with stars, or leaves, or dots; and then corded or milled at the edges, with streaks almost too fine to be seen with the naked eye. The figures in the midlle are to mask the holes by which the button is sewed on. In a small depression, in the centre of the pattern, the holes are drilled by sharp hard point which pierces the shell .-The edges of the holes are sharp, as housewives well know. But for the cutting of the bread, in the course of time, by the edge pearl buttons would wear for ever. Now and then, the thin pierced bit in the middle breaks out : but much oftener, the button is lost by the cutting of the thread. They last so long, however, as to make us wonder how there can be any need of the vast numbers that are made. Birmingham supplies almost the whole world. A very few are made at sheffield; and that is all. In the United States, where the merchants can get almost any quantity of the shell, from their great trade with Manila and Singapore, the buttons are not made. The Americans buy an incredible quantity from Birmingham. Many thousands of persons in this town are employed in the business; and one house alone sends out two thousand gross per week, and very steadily; for fashion has little or nothing to do with pearl buttons. The demand is steady and increasing; and it would increase much faster but for the restriction in the quantity of the material. The profit made by the the shell is. The Singapore shell was sold not many years ago at sixty-five pounds per ton; now, it cannot be had under one hundred and twenty-two pounds, ten shillings, per tou. The manufacturer complains of monopoly. If this be the cause of the dearness, the evil, will, in the nature of things, be lessened before long. Time will show whether the shells are becoming exhausted, like the turs of polar countries. We venture to suggest, while looking round at the pile of shell fragments, and heaps of white dust that accomplate under the lathes, that it seems a pity to waste all this refuse, sceing how valuable a manure it would make, if mixed with bone-dust or guano. The reply was, that it is impossible to crush a substance so hard; that there is no machine which will reduce these fragments to powder. If so, some solvent will probably soon be found, which will set like diinted sulphuric acid upon bones. While we were discussing this matter, and begging a pint or a quart of the powder from under the lathe, to try a small agricultural experiment with, a workman mentioned that when he worked at Sheffield, a neighboring farmer used to come, at any time, and at any inconvenience to himself, to purchase shellpowder when allowed to fetch it, declaring it to be inestimable as a manure. In places like Birmingham, where the sweepings and scapings of the floors of manufactories are sold for the sake of the metal dust that may saw, will not long be east away as useless as it were, of Birmingham workshops! And Jucre would make the Abolitionists. we are told that such a quantity would certainly be afforded. Such a sale may, in course

While this dust was bubbling out from under the turning-tools, and flying about be-

The pearl button manufacture is the pret- fore it settled, we had misgivings about the tiest, after all;-the prettiest of that pro- lungs of the workmen. But it seems there rial,—the broad shell, which we know to have hibiting his art in the dusty place, told us he their respective localities. been, a while ago, at the bottom of the Indian had worked thus for nine-and-twenty years, Chas. Douglass, Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio. sens. The rainbow light, which gleams from and had enjoyed capital health; and truly, he Timothy Woodworth, Litchfield, Medina co., O. the surface, seems to show to us the picture looked stout and contortable enough; and of where this shell once was, and what was wesaw no signs of ill-health among the whole done about it. This is not from the Gulf of number employed. The proprietor cares for Mexico-this shell. Many come from thence; them-for their health, their understandings, Z. Baker, Akron, Summit Co. but this is of too good a quality for those their feelings, and their fortunes; and he H. D. Smalley, Randolph, Portage Co. western seas. Nor is it from Manila, though seem to be repaid by the spectacle of their

from Singapore, and is of the best quality.— The white pearl bottons are not the only To get it, what hopes and fears, what enter- ones made of shells of the Eastern seas .terprises and calculations have been underta- There is a sort called black, which to our L. S. Spees, Granger, ken and undergone! What boatsful bar- eyes looked quite as pretty, gleaming as it J. B. Lambert, Bath, barians went out, amidst the muttering and did with green and liliac colors, when moved changing of charms, to the diving for the in the light. This kind of shell comes from shells for our handling! How gently were the islands of the Pacific. It is plentiful which the diver is about to intrude upon !- We remember to have often seen it : but

## Mand and Body.

Dr James Johnson, in his essay on "Indigestion," has the following excellent remarks on the influence which the condition of the

body has on the mind and neart: "Many a happy and lucky thought has sprung form an empty stomeh. Many an apportant undertaking has been ruined by a bit of undigested pickle; many a well laid scheme has failed in execution from a drop of green bile; many a terrible and merciless edict has gone forth in consequence of an irritated gastric nerve. The character of men's minds has often suffered from temporary derangements of the body; and thus alth may make the same man a hero in the field whom dispepsia may render imbecile in the cabinet."

Dr. J. illustrates his subject in the following manner:-

"I lately saw a gentleman of brilliant talents and prolific genius who could sit down and write extemporaneously whole pages of superior poetical effusions with scarcely an effort of mind, and who would yet, from a sudden derangement of the digestive organs, be so completely and quickly prostrated in intellectual power as not to be able to write three lines on the most common subject .-On a late occasion, when he had merely to communicate an official transaction that required not more than a dozen lines in the plainest language, be could not put pen to paper, though the attempt was made fifty times in the course of two days. At length he was forced to throw himself into a postchaise and perform a long journey, to deliver orally what might have been done in one

minute by the pen. "In half an hour after the task was performed, he sat down and wrote an ode descriptive of his own state of nervous irritability, which would not have done discredit

to the pen of Byron. "The author of this essay was himself so enervated by a fit of what is called indigestion as to be utterly incapable of breaking the seal of a letter in twenty-jour hours, tho to all appearance in good health at the time. Equally astonishing and unaccountable is the degree of timidity, terror, incapacity, or mind, and renders the victim of dispepsia mezzotint, from the celebrated design by afraid of his own shadow, or of things more George Catternoole, representing unsubstantial, if possible than shadows,

"It is under the influence of such paroxysms as these, I am thoroughly convinced. that nin : tenths of those melancholy instances of suicide which shock the ears of the public, take place."

# The Shakers.

members of this community, we learn that there are now eighteen societies of Snakers in the United States, distributed in the several States as follows: four in Massachusetts, two in Maine, two in New Hampshire, one in Somecticut, three in New York, four in O do, and two in Kentucky. There are also individual members in fellowship, who reside apart from the regular settlements. The first Shaker community was established near Manchester, England, about the year 1747. James and Jane Wardly being the first ministers. Eight members of this little band i embarked from Liverpool for New York, in 1774, and two years after they took up their residence in the woods of Watervliet, about seven miles northwest of Albany, N. Y .-During the year 1779 and 1780, many of the residents in Lebanon, N. Y., and vicinity became converts to their dectrines, and soon after a society was founded and established there, which is recognized as the parent or leading society in the United States, and from which the several other societies and branches have sprung up. The members of this community hold their property in come, and it is scarcely necessary to add, that they are distinguished, the world over, for morality industry, frugality, neatness and hospital-

Among the choice specimens of hucounty in the Whig National Slave Catching Convention was one Charles Anderson, of Ohio, a volgar blackgoard, who spoke as follows: - Essex Freeman.

He would say to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Choate) that he could not hate an Abolitionist more than he (Anderson) did, unless he had more malignity in his heart than was portrayed in his face. [Loughter have fallen, we venture to predict that such and applause.] He was not opposed to the heaps and masses of shell fragments as we Fugitive Slave Law. He would make it any other Boston paper. It is independent rubbish. If one house alone could sell two not only the fugitive Slaves, but also all the religiously conservative of all good instituhundred and fifty tons of shell-refuse per free negroes and Abolitionists. That howyear, what a quantity of wheat and roots ever, would perhaps be too cruel for it was bad ones. It is the only paper in the memight be produced from under the counters, not easy to conceive what hard task masters tropolis of New England which advocates

of time be a set-off against the extreme Exhibition, Count Renard, a large proprietor every where. dearness of the imported shell. While the of iron works, exhibited sheet iron of such smallest pearl button goes through nine or a degree of tenuity that the leaves can be ten pairs of hands before it is complete, the used for paper. One of the finest sort the piece from which it is cut may hereafter be mrchinery rolls is 7,040 square feet of what or \$6 per annum, payable in advance at the simmering in some dissolving acid; and sink- may be called leaf iron, from a cwt. of meting into the ground, and rising again, soft ai. A bookbinder of Breslau has made an

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### LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

Extracts of letters from Judge Story, Chanceller Kent, and President Adams.

CAMBRIDGE, April 24, 1844.

I have rend the prospectus with great pleasure, and entirely approve the plan. It is can only obtain the public patronage lorg enough, and large enough, and security enough to attain its true chats, it will contribute in an eminent degree to give a healthy tone not only to our literature, but to public opinion. It will enable us to possess that moderate compass a select library of the last productions of the age. It willede note; it will redeem our periodical literature near the represely of being devoted to light and superficial reading, to transitory speculations, to sickly and ephemeral senting habities, and false and extravagant sketches of life in JOSEIH STORY.

NEW YORK, 7th May, 1844. I approve very much of the plan of the Living Age;' and n it be conduced with the intelligence, spirit and taste that the prospectus indicates, (of which I have no reason to doubt,) it will be one of the nest instructive and popular periodicals of the day.

JAMES KINT.

WASHINGTON, Will Dec., 1844. Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which all canon I torope and in this country, this has appeared to me the mast useful. It contains moved the exposition only of the current Incultate of the English language, but if is by its inmense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the hand a mind in the uta portraining of the presentage, most expansion of the presentage.

J. Q. ADAMS.

PROSPECTUS.

This work is conducted in the spain of Littell's Museum of Lucign Labrates, (which was tavorably received by the jubbe for twenty years. List as it is twice as hige, and appears so offer, we not only the spinit and freshness to it by many that's which were excluded by a month's achy, the vilde we are thus extending our seeperad garler ing a greater and more attractive variety, are able so to merease the solid and substitut part of our literary, fastorical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the

American reader,
The claborate and stately Passage of the Edinburgh Quarterly, and other Revens; and Backwood's noble criticons or Irrie. his keen political Commercianes, Lucis wrought Tales and vivid descriptors or n ral and mountain Scenery; and the rente butions to Laterature, History, and Connen Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the spekling Examiner, the judicious Adancin, the busy and industrious Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britanna, the serre and respectable Christian Observer; these the intermixed with the Military of 6 Novel 10th is niscences of the United Service, manufactured the best articles of the Haldin Loacism, New Monthly, Frazer's, Tair's, Auswenth's, Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chamber's admirable Journal, We count consider it beneath our outlity to Lenew wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think it good enough, to make use of the thunder of The Times. We shill make se our variety of importations from the certinent of Europe, and none the new growth of the British Colonies.

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THE BU

Letter from Hent LENAWEE WATER

DEAR MARIUS: This i and though Sunday, I am its observance in Adrian liberty and the enemies \*lall there for the day : ne that at three, P. M. an Ada livered on the relation of the progress of freedom throules that the Declaration was hour came and the audiend her having come to the ju is the Declaration of Ind

elebration of it, be the Lou

to be attended to on the Lor

this be His day in any peer By the way I was anotise Convention in Baltimore, day. Were they conscion shout any other work that fore must adjourn over this they so pious, so God tearing not in conscience do any Whatever way we take getter a rich scene. A co jet pledged itself to hunt, togitive slaves, and to perp very pions and devout; he zeal and reverence for Go to hand and enslave his c not doing the Lord's world there for? Many were the ding of slave-breeders and they did it thoroughly; be work; and those who do i

But we had a good meet tion read and the Address d tentive audience. It was si obstacles to the progress of and in other countries, this greatest, inasmuch as it pro bins the cruelest tyrany on-tast absolute and bloodier tere, assumed the name, at and garb of liberty to crus enslave mankind. It is w ate an angel of light, that \$ bloodiest deeds, with impo celty is to strip off the guir the people that it is slavery

they are securing to then

timk God's thoughts, an

Caterity ! I had two copies of the as Jefferson drafted it, and ; ed to Congress; the other a by that body. One clause sented to Congress and by out, I will transcribe for the readers. It may have bee before; but in these days of should be often republished whence this spirit and prac-The following is the parag ment is enumerating the c fly armed revolution;

"He" (the British King) tragainst nature itself, v distant people, who nev sivating and carrying the ther hemisphere; or t death in their transportation RATICAL WARFARE, THE C INFIDEL POWERS, is t got Grent Briam. De an market, where men d sold, he has prostituted pressing every legislativ or to restrict this exec that the assemblage t no fact of distinguish "iting those very people g us, and to purcha theh he has deprived the people on whom he is paying off former hat the liberties of thes which he urges against the lives of anothe This is the most import

Declaration, except that w inalienable right to liberty s sales would probably hav ept South Carolina and Gr ly these states and keep th